

Battle Between British and German Fleets Raging in North Sea.

English Cruiser Amphion Destroyed by Mine, With Loss of 130 Lives

MRS. WILSON DEAD; BRAVE STRUGGLE OF MONTHS ENDS

First Lady of Land Sinks
Quietly to Sleep and
Death.

PRESIDENT UNNERVED.
AND GRIEF IS PITIFUL

He and His Daughters Remain at
Bedside Until End
Comes.

FALL OF GLOOM OVER COUNTRY

To Very Last, All Her Thoughts Are
for Welfare of Her
Husband.

Her Death Casts Gloom
Over Entire Country



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MRS. WOODROW WILSON.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President of the United States, died at the White House at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Death came after a brave struggle of months against Bright's disease with complications.

The President was completely unnerved by the shock, and his grief was heart-rending. He bore up well under the strain, however, and devoted himself to his daughters.

The end came while Mrs. Wilson was unconscious. Her illness took a turn for the worse shortly before 1 o'clock this afternoon, and from then on she gradually grew weaker.

Kneeling at the bedside at the end were the President and his three daughters, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., and a nurse were in the room, and just outside a door were Secretary McAdoo and Frances B. Sayre, Mr. Wilson's son-in-law, and Mr. Tumulty, the secretary.

Both houses of Congress adjourned when Mrs. Wilson's death was announced, and for a brief time the wheels of the government virtually stopped.

BEGINNING OF END COMES AT 10 O'CLOCK

The beginning of the end came at 10 o'clock this morning, when Dr. E. P. Davis, of Philadelphia, who had been called in for consultation, realized the time for hope had passed. He took the President into the Red Room, and there, in a broken voice, told him the truth. Mr. Wilson's face blanched, but he bore the shock well. He was informed the end was a question of hours. Mr. Wilson then took his daughters, Mrs. McAdoo, Mrs. Sayre and Miss Margaret Wilson, aside and told them, until then they had thought there was a chance for her recovery.

From that time on the President and his daughters remained constantly at the bedside. The President held his wife's hand, and the three daughters were grouped nearby. Until she became unconscious, Mrs. Wilson frequently nodded to one or the other and smiled cheerfully.

During the day Mrs. Wilson spoke to Dr. Grayson about the President, of whose health she thought more than she did of her own.

"Don't fret," she whispered, faintly, "that if I go, you will take care of my husband." It was the same touch of devotion which she so many times had repeated—her constant anxiety having been that the President might not worry about her or be disturbed in official tasks.

The President returned to the sick room from the conference with the doctor, his three daughters leaning on his arm. Francis Bowes Sayre and Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Tumulty stayed outside the door. Mrs. Wilson lay in bed, unconscious, but rallied. By 1 o'clock she began to sink rapidly. She still could recognize those about her, and looked cheerfully toward them and smiled.

SINKS INTO SLEEP FROM WHICH SHE NEVER WAKES

At 2 o'clock Mrs. Wilson still was conscious, but her strength almost had departed, and a few minutes later she sank into the sleep of unconsciousness from which she never awoke. For three hours the President and his three daughters gazed longingly into the eyes in the hope that she might speak again, but could not. The sun was casting its long shadows from the Potomac to the south grounds, coloring the fountains, gardens and elms.

There was hushed stillness in the upper apartments. All eyes were turned toward the southwest corner of the house.

At the hour of 5 o'clock came. The President and his daughters, in tears, Secretary Tumulty walked slowly to the executive offices, his head bowed. Quietly he announced to the correspondents that the end had come.

A pall of gloom settled over the executive mansion and the offices. Presently, Dr. Grayson, his face haggard and weary from a day-and-night vigil, came to the offices. There was an impressive silence everywhere.

Secretaries, attaches, clerks and servants seemed, overcome.

Vice-President Marshall and members of the Cabinet and the members of Congress were notified. Both Houses promptly adjourned. The flag on the White House dropped, windows were closed, and the silence of death spread over the White House from the first time since 1892, when Mrs. Benjamin Harrison passed away.

Funeral arrangements have not been made. The place of burial will be either Rome, Ga., where Mrs. Wilson once lived, or Princeton, N. J., where the family lived for twenty-five years. Dr. Sylvester W. Beach, of the First Presbyterian Church, of Princeton, where the family has attended for years, has visited Mrs. Wilson frequently during her illness, but was

Continued On Ninth Page.

MOUNTAIN SPECIAL

via Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.
For Virginia Beach, Ocean View, and
leave Richmond 11:45 A. M. Saturday, August
9th and 10th. Parlor car and dinner.

ALL-DAY BATTLE IS FOUGHT ABOUT FORTS AT LIEGE

Brilliant Defense of Bel-
gians Met by Determined
Attack of Germans.

THOUSANDS HAVE FALLEN.
AND FIGHTING GOES ON

City May Be Taken, but Then
Kaiser's Troops Must
Face Namur.

FRENCH RUSHING TO SCENE

Belgian Airmen Perform Prodigies
of Valor in Destroying
Enemy.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)
BRUSSELS, August 6.—A desperate all-day battle is raging about the Liege forts. Military experts declare it to be one of the important battles of the war.

Since early morning the contending armies have been continuously engaged. The roar of artillery firing can be heard thirty miles away. Astonishing bravery is being displayed on both sides. Thousands have fallen.

The fate of Liege is in doubt. German shells have already reduced two of the forts, but the Belgians continue to resist with inspired gallantry.

The German artillery now has the range of the Belgian position, and its fire is of deadly effectiveness. Belgian reinforcements are being rushed to the scene. Machine guns are being mounted outside of the forts, where they will command all approaches. Mines are being laid and barbed wire entanglements constructed.

The German attack is along the entire front of the Liege forts. Shells are being hurled from Krupp-guns of heavy calibre at long range.

GERMANS FIGHT WITH DEADLY DETERMINATION

The Germans are fighting with deadly determination. A squadron of Belgian lanciers, it is reported, was completely wiped out after it had killed 150 German Uhlans.

Hand-to-hand fighting followed the reduction of the two forts. When they were taken, the German advance broke through and were fought back by the Belgians using their rifles as clubs. The other forts are reported to be holding out. A determined stand is being made by the Belgians before the city of Liege.

AN ARMY OF 100,000 GERMANS IS REPORTED TO BE ENGAGED

in the view of observers at the front. Liege will be able to hold out longer to hold out against the onrushing Germans. The situation in the city of Liege to-night, according to the latest dispatches is as follows:

It seems certain that the German advance cannot stop the German advance, which can only be delayed by the determined stand of the Belgians.

The fortifications have already held out for thirty-six hours of continuous fighting. The fierce resistance which the Germans have met and continue to meet, it is believed, will compel them to pause and retreat. All this will be fulfilling the plans which have been formed for the Belgians. And, if finally the Germans succeed in taking Liege, they will then find themselves confronted by an entrenched camp at Namur, twenty miles south on the Meuse River, at which the Belgians are preparing to make a determined stand as they have made at the Herve plateau. Belgian forces more than 50,000 are hurrying forward to join the Belgians at Namur, and other French forces of considerably larger size are believed to be moving forward and the assembled Belgian troops in a crumpled mass. The entire crew, numbering twenty-six, was killed.

IMMEDIATELY AFTERWARDS AN AEROPLANE Arose from the German lines and at- tempted a flight over the Herve fortifi- cations in the direction of the main fortress of Liege. It was also wrecked by the air gun from the fort.

A third encounter from airmen oc-
curred during the day. Belgian and

Continued On Second Page.

POPULAR MOUNTAIN EXCURSION

Southern Railway, August 11, to Asheville
and Western North Carolina. 10-day limit.
\$2 round trip. Inquire 907 E. Main Street,
Madison 22.



KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM. Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

AMERICANS ABROAD ARE BEING CARED FOR

Rapid Progress Made in Their Re-
half, and Washington Thinks
Them in No Danger.

SHIP OWNERS ARE SCORED

Secretary Garrison Denounces Those
Who Would Charge Big Prices for
Bringing Nationals Home, and
Says He May Use Transports.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Rapid progress was made to-day toward the relief of Americans in Europe. President Wilson issued an executive order constituting a board of relief to comprise the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War and Navy, which will have general charge of measures to authorize the distribution of the \$2,500,000 authorized by Congress. Secretary McAdoo, chairman, will establish fiscal agencies in Europe, and will provide means for making available funds sent by Americans by friends at home.

Thousands of dollars were deposited at the Treasury to-day to be sent abroad. The State Department to-night announced it had no information to lead to believe Americans in Europe were in danger. Telegraphic reports, it was stated, indicated that Americans were safe. "It is believed," said the department's statement, "that in the majority of countries arrangements already have been made whereby temporary financial embarrassment that might have arisen can be relieved."

HUNDREDS OF MESSAGES FLOODED THE DEPARTMENT

Hundreds of telegrams and letters flooded the Department to-day from anxious friends. The department will use every means to communicate with those about whom inquiry has been made, and report to inquirers.

During the day Secretary Garrison scored ship owners who have expected to charge big prices for vessels to be used in bringing Americans home. He declared he might use army transports rather than submit to unreasonable prices. The State Department will designate ports of call for relief vessels. American ambassadors and ministers will make prompt arrangements for transportation from interior points to these ports.

SECRETARY BRYAN WAS ENCOURAGED TO-DAY BY WORD THAT THE BANK OF EN- GLAND WOULD NOT SUSPEND GOLD PAYMENTS.

He received this message from Secretary Barclay, in charge of the embassy here.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thinks it is not necessary for the Bank of England to suspend payments in gold; there is no failure of credit. Bankers consider themselves able to resume the ordinary course of business to-morrow.

This is taken to mean that Americans in England who hold property certified

Continued On Fifth Page.

ENGLAND UNSHEATHING SWORD IN JUST CAUSE

Premier Asquith Calls Upon Mother
Country to Set Example to Her
Outlying Possessions.

SECOND WAR CREDIT IS VOTED

House of Commons Appropriates
\$500,000,000, to Be Used in In-
creasing Army—Over \$1,000,000,
000 Already for War Purposes.

LONDON, August 6.—The House of Commons this evening unanimously passed a war credit of \$500,000,000 in the increase of the British army.

This is the second war credit passed by the House, \$525,000,000 having been voted two days ago.

Premier Asquith told the House that the white book issued by the government showed how strenuous and unrelenting had been the efforts of Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, to secure honorable peace for Europe.

After reading Sir Edward Grey's dispatch saying that Germany had made a strong bid for British neutrality, the Premier remarked that Germany's suggestion amounted to "the infamous proposal that we should give her a free hand to annex the whole of the extra-European possessions of France."

He continued: "If Great Britain had accepted, what reply could she have made to the Belgians' appeal? She could only have replied that we had bartered away to the power threatening her our obligations to keep our plighted word. What would have been Great Britain's position if she had assented to this infamous proposal, and that was she to get in return? Nothing but a promise given by a power which at that moment was announcing its intention of violating its own treaty."

WE SHOULD HAVE COVERED OURSELVES WITH DISHONOR AND BETRAYED THE ESTS OF OUR COUNTRY IF WE HAD ACCEPTED IT. WE ARE ENTITLED TO SAY FOR OUR COUNTRY THAT WE HAVE MADE EVERY EFFORT FOR PEACE AND THAT WAR HAS BEEN FORCED UPON OUR COUNTRY.

NATION IS UNSHEATHING SWORD IN JUST CAUSE.

"The government is confident that the nation is unsheathing the sword in a just cause. We are fighting, firstly, to fulfill international obligations which, if entered into by private individuals, no self-respecting man could have repudiated, and secondly, to vindicate the principle that small nations were not to be crushed in defiance of international good faith at the arbitrary will of a power."

Continued On Second Page.

WEEK-END RATES

Via Norfolk and Western Railway.
Round trip Norfolk, \$2.25. Virginia
Beach, on sale Fridays and Saturdays for
all trains; good for return passage until fol-
lowing Monday.

PEOPLE ARE STEELED FOR EXHAUSTIVE WAR

Great Britain Is Under No Illusions
That Conflict Will Be Swift
and Decisive.

COUNTRY IN DEADLY EARNEST

Lord Kitchener's Plans for Addition
of 500,000 Men to Army Adopted
by House Without Dissenting
Voice—67,000 for Navy.

LONDON, August 6.—The passage of a war budget for \$500,000,000 in the House of Commons to-day without a dissenting voice and the granting of an army increase of 500,000 men, in accordance with plans of Lord Kitchener, the new War Minister, shows that Great Britain is in deadly earnest.

The call to arms, issued by the War Office to-night, says an addition of 100,000 men to the regular army is needed immediately, and that "Lord Kitchener is confident this appeal will be answered by all who have the safety of our empire at heart."

The term of service for the new men is to be three years, or until the war is ended. The age of enlistment will be between nineteen and thirty.

The naval estimates provide for 67,000 additional officers and men, which will make the navy's strength 218,000 men.

There are no illusions in England that the war is certainly to be a swift and decisive one. The people are steeled for a long and exhaustive struggle.

The admiralty notified the public to-night that the first news from the navy might not be good news. Swift upon the heels of this intimation came the tidings that the cruiser Amphion had been sunk by a mine with the loss of an officer and 130 men—Great Britain's first sacrifice to the war.

It is considered that British ships in the North Sea are running greater risks during the first days of the war than the Germans. The royal family shares with the homes of its many subjects the suspense of waiting for news of the fate of the different units of the fleet. Prince Albert, the second son of the King, aboard the battleship Collingwood, is one of the many boy midshipmen about sharing the perils of their elders.

OLD FEUD IS BURIED

There was a dramatic scene in the House of Commons to-day when the feud between Lord Charles Beresford and Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, was buried. Admiral Beresford shook hands with the First Lord, and said:

"Well done."

The torpedo-boat destroyer Lance, (Continued On Fifth Page.)

WEST POINT CARNIVAL DAY, AUG. 28th

Grand Tournament and numerous attractive
Horse, Beach Park. A big day at West Point.
See round trip from Richmond. Leaves 7:35
A. M.

KAISER'S ARMADA IS BEING DRIVEN ON DUTCH COAST

British Admiralty Refuses
Information as to Pro-
gress of Engagement.

HOSPITALS PREPARING
TO RECEIVE WOUNDED

First Sacrifice of War Made by
England When Warship
Is Lost.

MINOR BATTLES ARE REPORTED

Fighting Continues in Belgium, With
Heavy Losses to Both
Armies.

Out of London comes the report that the British fleet has engaged the German fleet in battle on the high seas. The British admiralty refuses information as to whether a naval engagement is in progress, but British warships which put out several days ago, have been searching for the Germans in the North Sea.

The British cruiser Amphion has been sunk by contact with a mine, with the loss of more than 100 men.

Emperor William, of Germany, in an order to the army and navy, calls on all Germans capable of bearing arms, to fight for the Fatherland.

In Belgium, Germans and Belgians are fighting around Liege, where upwards of 100,000 men are engaged. According to official reports from Brussels, the two days' fighting has cost the Germans thousands of men. The Belgians also are believed to have lost heavily. As yet there have been no reports from German sources as to the outcome of the German attack.

Austria-Hungary has declared war on Russia, and the Russian ambassador at Vienna has been given his passport.

The British Prime Minister in the House of Commons asked for an additional war appropriation of \$500,000,000 and an army increase of 500,000 men. Both requests were granted. At the same time, the government declared a moratorium in London for a month with certain exemptions.

Russian cavalry, endeavoring to enter East Prussia, have been driven back by German frontier guards.

A Tien Tsin dispatch says both the Russian cruiser Askold and the German cruiser Endem, in an engagement off Wei-Hai-Wei, have been sunk.

ALL EUROPE AWAITING OUTCOME OF BATTLES

LONDON, August 7 (C. A. M.).—Europe awaits with tense interest the outcome of two battles now being waged in the struggles of the nations. If report is to be credited, the British and German fleets have engaged in a combat on the high seas, which likely will have an important bearing on the conflict.

The German army of the Meuse, in its advance through Belgium, is meeting with determined resistance from the Belgian forces. On Wednesday Brussels reports declared the Germans had been driven back along the line, but yesterday the attack was renewed with greater energy, and probably with considerable reinforcements to the German side.

It is not to be forgotten, however, that all news and reports respecting both land and sea operations have come through French and British sources, or sources in control of or in sympathy with them. Germany's version of what has transpired has not been received, and, therefore, the story has only been told. Under existing conditions of communications, it will be long before the progress of the German arms can be recounted to the outside world.

The same applies to movements of the Austro-Hungarian army, small detachments of which are operating against Serbia, and the remainder doubtless are being sent to check the Russian advance into Galicia. A Russian report of war by Austria on Russia yesterday, little is known of what action Austria is taking, and only meagre details have been filtered through of the Austrian army's operations.

GERMANS BEING DRIVEN TOWARD DUTCH COAST

LONDON, August 6.—The British fleet has engaged the German fleet on the high seas. The British warships are reported to be driving the Germans toward the Dutch coast.

The Press Association claims that it was advised of the fight between the fleets by the admiralty. The admiralty, however, refused to confirm or deny that a battle is in progress.

ORDERED TO PREPARE TO RECEIVE WOUNDED

HULL, ENGLAND, August 6.—The hospital authorities here to-day received orders to prepare to receive 250 men, wounded in the North Sea engagement. Shipping firms have been informed that the east coast is clear from Hull to London. Coastwise services have been resumed, and fishing vessels are free to proceed to Iceland.

BRITISH CRUISER SUNK BY MINE

LONDON, August 6.—An admiralty report says the British cruiser Amphion was sunk this morning by striking a mine. Paymaster J. T. Gedge and 130 men were lost. The captain, sixteen officers and 135 men were saved.

A previous report said the German mine-layer Koenigsluise had probably placed some mines before she was sunk by the British torpedo boat Lance.

The Amphion was a light cruiser of 3,440 tons. She was attached to the third destroyer flotilla under Captain Cecil H. Fox, commanding officer. Her